

Exp-02Hot-wire Calibration data analysis:King's law:

$$\underline{E}^2 = A + B \underline{U}^n \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$E \Rightarrow$ hot-wire output (volt)

$U \Rightarrow$ manometer reading (m/s)

\rightarrow When $U = 0$ m/s \Rightarrow NO wind reading

$$E_0^2 = A \quad ; \quad E_0 \Rightarrow E \text{ at (zero m/s),}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = E_0^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow E^2 - E_0^2 = B U^n$$

\rightarrow take log both side.

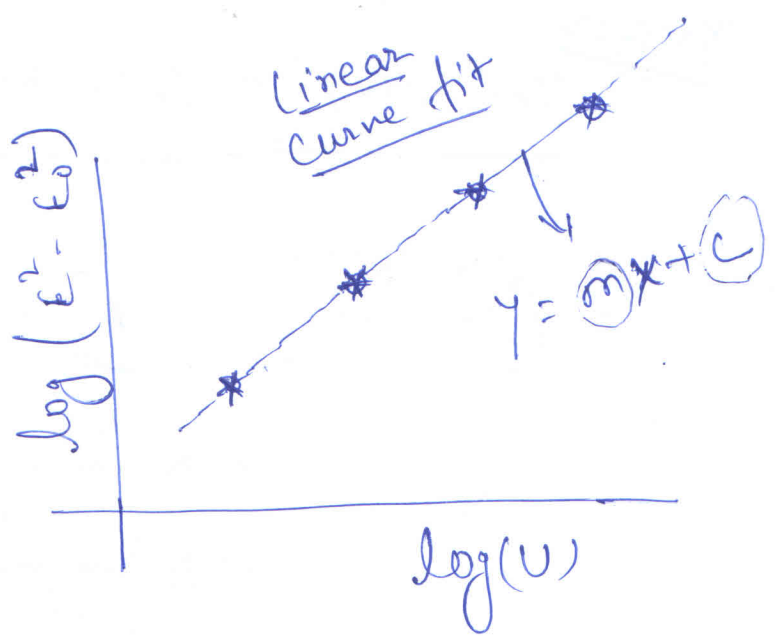
$$\log(E^2 - E_0^2) = \log B + n \log U \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

In the form of $\boxed{Y = mX + C}$

$$\underbrace{\log(E^2 - E_0^2)}_Y = \underbrace{n}_{m} \underbrace{\log U}_X + \underbrace{\log B}_C$$

\rightarrow Now, plot $[\log(E^2 - E_0^2)]$ vs $[\log U]$

- DO a linear Curve fit.
- find the slope 'm' and Intercept 'c'.



$$y = mx + c$$

$$\log(E^2 - E_0^2) = n \log U + \log B$$

⇒ $n = \text{slope} = m$ — (A)

$c = \log B \Rightarrow B = e^c$ — (B)

$A = E_0^2$ — (C)

Now To convert hotwire ~~into~~ voltage to velocity using A, B and n.

$$E^2 = A + B U^n$$

⇒ $U = \left(\frac{E^2 - A}{B} \right)^{1/n}$

velocity profile Data analysis

- Using the Calibration Coefficients, Convert all the time series hot-wire data (in volt) into velocity (m/s) signal.
- For each y -location, calculate the mean and rms (standard deviation) of the hotwire velocity data (in m/s).

→ Plot $\frac{\bar{U}}{U_0}$ and $\frac{U_{rms}}{U_0}$ vs y/d for

all the cases.

where, $\bar{U} \Rightarrow$ Hot-wire mean velocity
 $U_{rms} \Rightarrow$ Hot-wire r.m.s velocity

$U_0 \Rightarrow$ Free stream velocity.

- U_0 can be taken as the mean velocity of the hotwire, when it is outside the wake (at $y=4d$). Otherwise, manometer reading can also be taken as free stream velocity.